

THOMAS CAT.



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TOO FRESH.

I loved a pretty German girl
Fresh from the Rhine;
I wished with all my heart and soul
That she were mine.
I asked her to be my wife,
And she said "no."
I begged my little German girl
So fair, so true,
To come along with me some day
Abroad to dine.
"You'll sure accept my love from me,"
And she said "no."
I did not urge her then to take
That truce of time;
I simply said: "You're beautiful,
All but divine.
But if another you should love—"
And she said "no."
"O, what a cruel, fleshly heart
Must then be thine!
And yet you can't not love one;
You choose to dine.
Will you not choose a husband, dear?
And she said "no."
I grew impatient with that girl
Fresh from the Rhine;
I said: "You think such jokes as these
Are very fine.
Perhaps you have a husband now."
And she said "no."
"O, tell me plainly, lady fair,
Fresh from the Rhine,
Why do you always answer me
With 'no, no, no'?"
"Ich kann nicht English!" All she meant
Was simply: "No!"
—J. J. Leary, in Judge.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

How Life May Often be Saved by Prompt Action.

"Poison may be defined as any substance which when introduced into the system or applied externally injures health or destroys life irrespective of mechanical means or direct thermal changes." Such is the concise and apt definition of poison laid down in Dr. Quain's Medical Dictionary. The action of poisons is twofold, being either local or remote, or both. The local action is generally one of a corrosive or inflammatory nature, or is characterized by its effects upon the nerves and sensations. Although it is impossible to deal with so vast a subject in detail, yet nevertheless it can not be denied that a general knowledge of some of the most violent poisons and their antidotes is not only a subject of great interest to the physician, but also a matter of life and death. By a fair insight into poisons and their antidotes, life indeed may often be saved, when the delay caused by seeking for medical advice would probably be fatal. The purpose of this paper, therefore, will be to deal as clearly as possible with the most general poisons and their symptoms, and to point out such antidotes as in cases of emergency may be most readily employed.

An acquaintance with the leading symptoms produced by certain poisons is an important factor, for thereby we may hope more rapidly to recognize the especial destructive agency at work, and thus to arrest its progress. Great care, however, is requisite never to draw a hasty conclusion from any symptom alone, but to bear in mind other signs upon which a correct diagnosis can alone be based. Many attempts have from time to time been made with a view to classify poisons; but the most rational classification is obviously that which is in accordance with their special action. They may therefore be divided generally under the following heads:—(1) Corrosives; (2) Irritants; and (3) Neurotics.

Under the head of corrosives, corrosive sublimate stands foremost in importance, being the most typical of this class. The effects are rapid in their development, being well marked by a burning sensation felt in the mouth and throat, followed by a scalding pain in the stomach. The tongue and throat have a white appearance, and excessive tenderness and swelling of the abdomen is noticeable. All authorities agree in recommending albumen in the form of raw eggs—both yolk and white—switched up with a little water, as the best antidote in cases of acute poisoning from corrosive sublimate. The albumen combines with the corrosive sublimate to form an insoluble and comparatively inert compound. Should eggs not be immediately obtainable, gluten obtained from flour, or wheat alone mixed with milk or water, may be given until the more reliable antidote is ready. The chief of the corrosive poisons are the mineral acids, sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric; the vegetable acids, oxalic, binoxalic of potash (commonly called salt of lemon and salt of sorrel), and occasionally in large doses tartaric acid; the alkalies, potash, soda, and ammonia, with certain of their salts, such as arsenic (commonly called salt of tartar), carbonate of soda (commonly called washing-soda) and carbonate of ammonia; also various metallic compounds, including salts of zinc, tin, silver and antimony, etc. Poisoning by oxalic acid is a very common method chosen by would-be suicides, probably owing to the fact that it is a substance much used in household operations, and therefore readily obtainable by any one bent on committing suicide. In speaking of the action of this poison, that renowned authority, the late Sir Robert Christison, observes in his splendid work on Toxicology: "If a person immediately after swallowing a solution of a crystalline salt which tasted purely and strongly acid, is attacked with burning in the throat, then with burning in the stomach, vomiting, particularly of bloody matter, imperceptible pulse and excessive languor, and dies in half an hour or twenty minutes, I do not know any fallacy which can interfere with the conclusion that oxalic acid was the cause of death."

It is obvious in such cases that the chances of success in applying antidotes depend very much upon their immediate employment. For the mineral acids, alkaline bicarbonates, such as bicarbonate of potash or soda (baking soda), chalk or magnesia should at once be given, followed by milk; whilst oxalic acid is best treated by the administration of chalk, or magnesia either plain or in the form of carbonate, whereby the insoluble and almost inert oxalates of lime and magnesia are formed.

When poisoning is occasioned by the alkalies, potash, soda, or ammonia, or their carbonates, carbonate of potash (also known as pearlash or salt of tartar), carbonate of soda (washing-soda), and carbonate of ammonia, a strong burning sensation is experienced in swallowing, followed by severe pain and great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, increased by pressure. There are frequent vomits of a brownish matter, swelling of the stomach and hoarseness of the voice. When seeking to counteract the disastrous effects resulting from this variety of poisons, the great object aimed at is to neutralize the caustic alkalies. This may be best accomplished by means of well-diluted acid drinks copiously imbibed, as advised by Stevenson, who, further, is of opinion that the prompt use of an emetic is never inadvisable. Vinegar and water, lemon-juice with water, also oil, are recommended by Dr. Russell under such circumstances. The oil forms a saponaceous compound with the alkali, whilst acid drinks neutralize the alkaline action.

Irritant poisons are divisible under two heads:—(1) Metallic irritants; (2) Vegetable and animal irritants, the latter two being grouped together. It would, however, appear that none of them act purely as irritants, as the irritant symptoms to which they give rise are likewise usually accompanied by well-marked action upon the nervous system. The most serious poison of this class is undoubtedly arsenic. Salts of antimony, zinc and other metals constitute a variety of other metallic irritants. Of the vegetable irritants, opium, elaterium, various essential oils such as savin, and gamboge, afford examples. Poisoning by arsenic may be either acute or chronic, the acute form being by far the most common, following criminal attempts on life. Its effect on the economy is twofold, the most usual being by inducing inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, or by lowering the heart's action. Its effects in some instances may be purely narcotic. The first symptoms of arsenical poisoning, according to Orfila, are sickness and faintness, which arise about fifteen minutes after being taken. An intense burning pain is also felt in the stomach, quickly followed by vomiting, increased on attempting to swallow.

Poisoning by arsenic is distinguished from an ordinary bilious attack by the fact that pain and sickness are not relieved by vomiting, which usually happens in bilious derangements. A feeble and irregular pulse, accompanied by thirst with clammy lips, are prominent symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The immediate employment of emetics—except tartar emetic—dilutes and depletes, has been suggested as perhaps the most serviceable antidotes; but no confidence should be placed in the so-called antidotes, ferric hydrate and magnesia, unless a solution of arsenic has been taken. In chronic arsenical poisoning, most frequently engendered accidentally, by inhalation of arsenical dust, loss of muscular power, failure of appetite are amongst the most prominent symptoms manifest. Under such circumstances, the cause—which is usually some occupation connected with the manipulation of arsenic—should be promptly sought for and removed—quinine, iron and change of air being recommended.

Neurotic poisons may be divided into a large category; but in one and all the symptoms produced from their administration chiefly attack the nervous system. Under this head are embraced prussic acid, such as morphia, chloroform, strychnine, hyoscyamine, Prussic acid occupies a prominent position, as its effects and termination are very rapid in progress, being one of the most powerful of all poisons. Difficulty of breathing, speedily followed by convulsions, the commencement of which is announced by a loud shriek occasionally, are manifested; subsequently, the patient becomes insensible, and power. Fifteen minutes is the longest time known to elapse between taking this poison and its effects. In some works it is stated that the best mode of treating prussic acid poisoning is by the application of cold effusions before or after the convulsive stage has commenced, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine. Stevenson advises an emetic to be administered also. Friction and artificial respiration have been recommended by other authorities.

Opium and its preparations deserve especial notice, as the greater number of poisoning cases are due to their action. Although the symptoms of opium-poisoning greatly vary, yet they are mostly ushered in by a peculiar heaviness and drowsiness, followed by a lapsing slowly into complete insensibility. Opium-poisoning is unfortunately often occasioned by the indiscriminate use of "sleeping draughts" and quack nostrums. In cases of opium-poisoning, the immediate use of an emetic (a tablespoonful of mustard mixed with cold water) has been advocated. The head and face should be dashed with cold water until the stupor is partially removed. The patient should not be permitted to sleep, but should be kept in continual motion. A cup of strong hot coffee ought to be given to him on his recovery.

Our space will not permit of a more minute inquiry into other varieties of neurotic poisons; suffice it to say that in most instances arising from the administration of any preparation of opium, the antidotes above mentioned are considered the most serviceable.

We must not omit to notice poisoning by copper, which at times has arisen from the employment of copper vessels for cooking purposes, which never should be employed in any household. The first indications of copper-poisoning are sudden attacks of griping pains, aggravated by pressure, often accompanied by sickness and a peculiar sallowness of countenance. According to Ryan, the white of egg is the best antidote for poisonous preparations of copper. Lead-poisoning is usually owing either to drinking water which has remained for some time in leaden pipes, or by certain occupations in which some preparation of lead is used. Lead poisoning is usually caused by mistake, lead-poisoning, lead-poisoning is one of its leading symptoms, which is relieved by pressure. Finally,

THE "ENTIRE TROOP."

One of the Adventures of the Irish Brigade in France.

Among the adventures recorded of the Irish Brigade while in France, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honor of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was a high-class affair; tickets were a double louis d'or each. All the rank and beauty of Paris was assembled around the regent, and a luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. While the entertainment was proceeding one of the Prince's suite approached and whispered to him:

"It is worth your royal highness's while to step into my supper-room. There is a yellow domino there who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed. He is a prodigy, your highness. He never stops eating and drinking, and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for hours."

His royal highness went accordingly, and, sure enough, there was the yellow domino, laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously as if he had only just begun. Raised pies fell before him like garden-pumpkins before a field-piece; pheasants and quail seemed to fly down his throat in a covey; the wine he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be the next vintage.

After watching him for some time, the Duke acknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow domino again, and as active at work as ever deprecating the dishes everywhere, and emptying the champagne bottles as rapidly as they were brought to him. Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not restrain his curiosity.

"Who," he asked, "is that insatiable ogre that threatens such annihilation to all the labors of our cooks?"

Accordingly one of the suite was dispatched to him.

"His royal highness the Duke of Orleans desires the yellow domino to unmask."

But the domino begged to be excused, pleading the privilege of masquerade.

"There is a higher law," replied the officer. "The royal order must be obeyed."

"Well, then," answered the incoherent, "if it must be so, it must!" and, unmasking, exhibited the rudely face of an Irish trooper.

"Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" exclaimed the regent, as he advanced to him, "who and what are you? I have seen you eat and drink enough for a dozen men at least, and yet you seem as empty as ever."

"Well, then," said the trooper, "since the sovereign must come out, please your royal highness, I am one of Clare's horse—that's the guard of honor to-night—and when our men were ordered out we clubbed our money to buy a ticket, and agreed to take our turn at the supper-table."

"What?" exclaimed the duke, "the whole troop coming to supper?"

"O, it's aisy place, your highness. Sure, one domino would do for all of us, if aiah took it in turn. I am only the eighteenth man, and there's twelve more of us to come."

The loud laughter of the jovial duke was the response to this explanation, followed by a louis d'or to the dragoon, and a promise to keep his "sayer" till not wait to see the end, but, striking off at my utmost speed I blew a shrill blast on my whistle to rally my followers, and held my course toward the next ship. It was not easy now to make out her exact position. Evidently aroused by the commotion, though probably not understanding its cause, she was thrown out of her cabin, and fell on the nearest land. Each of these, bursting at a lofty elevation at a distance of about half a mile from the ship, diffused a bright light over the water, by which the smallest boat within the distance of a mile might have been distinctly seen. The rattle of a drum beating to quarters came across the water, and it was clear that she at least would not be caught napping. But while within a wide circle all was bright as day, the vessel herself lay beyond in the darkness, no denser than ever from the contrast. Her lights had all been extinguished, and the only clues to her position were the frequent flashes of her mortar and the dull reports, as shell after shell were sent up. This was the very thing we wanted. The darkness in which she was shrouded was necessary to our success, while the intensity of vigilance with which her crew scanned the surface of the water prevented any eye being turned toward the sky. With a low whistle I brought all my men around me, and in a few words directed one who carried a large shell to descend low over the vessel, and make quite sure that it dropped into the funnel. He was then to shoot away to the dark side as quickly as possible. The rest of us ascended to a greater height, keeping as directly over the doomed ship as we could in the darkness. For a few minutes, which seemed an age we waited, looking down. No grinders or more striking spectacle could be imagined than met our gaze; the quick flashes of the mortar, the intense blaze of the bursting shells, the quivering light reflected from the illuminated circle of sea, and in the distance the rockets which the other vessel continued to throw up. The third ship was now burning lights too, and so brightly was the surface of the water displayed that even so small an object as the head of a swimmer must have been seen. But we had not long time to admire this brilliant display. We could not follow our comrade's movements in the darkness which fortunately enshrouded him, but after some minutes of suspense a deep thunderous sound was heard, followed after a few awful moments, by loud, confused shouting. The firing ceased; the light of the last shell went out like a dying lamp; and through the darkness a horrible rushing, gurgling sound came up to our ears. "That's the last of her," said one of the men in a few seconds' time. "I guess that shell had done her in, for bottom's shay."

"Well, we go, and try the other vessel," said another, as well as make a couple of pieces of shell as a present to the regent.

THE MODERN DÆDALUS.

How Ships are to be Blown Up in the Near Future.

Our equipment was the same as before, except that half of us carried a single ten-pound bomb instead of three five-pound ones. We followed the shore on the southern side of the bay as far as Dalkey Island, which borders it in that direction. About a mile in the offing were visible the lights of a large steamer, the first of the line. We knew that the next day two miles beyond her, but from that distance we could not make out her lights. Arrived at a point almost directly above the vessel, I halted my little party and explained my plans which were exceedingly simple. One of the men, bearing a ten-pound bomb, was to descend cautiously into the water, near enough to drop his burden into the funnel, after which he was to rise up again as fast as possible. The rest were to remain in readiness to repeat the manoeuvre if it should fail the first time. The man selected at once began the descent, and for a few moments we strained our eyes through the gloom, vainly trying to follow his movements. Presently a slight rattle was heard; there was a bright flash, and a stinging report. The bomb had missed the funnel and exploded on the deck. For a few seconds there was dead silence, then a confusion of many voices; then a shot was heard, a rocket whizzed up past us and burst into a thousand points of dazzling brightness, which lighted up with moonlight clearness an area of more than a mile. In the uncertainty of the light we could plainly see our comrade hastening upward to rejoin us. Before the intense brightness had gone out there was a second report, another rocket came hurtling and screaming right among us, and burst into great blazing stars above. The effect was indescribably magnificent, but sadly disagreeing to our plans. We were confused and dazzled, and must have been plainly visible to those on board. "Scatter, men, scatter!" I shouted as a third rocket came almost in the track of the second. It was plainly impossible to return where we were; but in spite of the blazing, sulphurous masses that were falling like a rain of fire around me, I balanced myself for a moment while I found with my plumb line a point exactly over the ship. Then I loosed my ten-pound shell from its sling and dropped it. I heard the crash of its fall upon the deck, and a deep muffled explosion, which told it had broken through and burst below. I did not wait to see the end, but, striking off at my utmost speed I blew a shrill blast on my whistle to rally my followers, and held my course toward the next ship. It was not easy now to make out her exact position. Evidently aroused by the commotion, though probably not understanding its cause, she was thrown out of her cabin, and fell on the nearest land. 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HERAT.

Opinions of an Acknowledged English Authority on Russia.

Mr. Charles Marvin, the acknowledged English authority on Russia, has recently published a work upon the position of the two in reference to Central Asia and especially Herat. It will be of special interest just now.

His youth was passed in Russia, and he is thoroughly familiar with its people, language and literature. He has for years made a study of the Central Asia question. His Russian intimacies have enabled him to see and understand their view of it. His acquaintance with Russian officers, engineers and diplomats has made him familiar with the movements and the country on the Russian side of Afghanistan.

His acquaintance with Anglo-Indian officers has done the same for him on the Indian side of the disputed territory. Having access to both Russian and English official records, he is believed to know more of both sides of the question than any other writer of the day.

The object of the Russian advance upon India is not the conquest of India, but the crippling of England. Russia is poor, and under a constant commercial pressure. It believes that its only relief lies in the occupation of Armenia and Constantinople, thus largely increasing its internal resources and widening its possibilities for foreign commerce. By taking a position on the Indian frontier that will be a constant menace to England, it believes that England will be at last forced to acquiesce in the Russian occupation of Constantinople, which in reality means the conquest of Asia Minor.

With this object in view Russia has been steadily moving forward to Herat. All that has thus far accomplished has been done by fraud and the violation of express engagements. The pretence that the tribes of Central Asia are ungovernable and must be subdued have no foundation. As a rule they are feeble, poverty-stricken and peaceful. At all events Russia has pushed on until her armies stand in striking distance of Herat.

He holds with many Anglo-Indian officers, that the surrender of Penjdeh, which is clearly in Afghan territory, is to surrender Herat; and to give up Herat is to open the way to the invasion of India. Between Penjdeh and Herat the mountains are by no means impassable, nor on the other side is there any barrier between Herat and Quetta, now the outpost of British military operations.

Herat is therefore highly valued by both governments, not solely on account of the city itself, but because of the resources of the district around it. Its corn and beef would feed an army of 100,000 men, and sustain them during an advance on India. There is no such other camping ground between the Caspian Sea and India.

The supposed impenetrable ranges lying between Afghanistan and India are discovered to be not such obstacles to an advance as they have been supposed. In the Sulaiman range 285 passes for camels have been found and sixty more in the Beluchistan Mountains.

Herat in Russian hands would not only intimidate the Afghans, but, in the opinion of many English experts, make the English hold upon India very insecure. General Skofoloff in 1882 predicted that were an enemy to occupy Herat, "the English army without having fired a shot would find itself beaten."

Mr. Marvin thinks the Russian means for an advance to Herat or India much greater than the English means of defense. In addition to the railways the Volga and its tributaries are covered with steamers and huge barges for the conveyance of troops; while fifty large steamers are available on the Caspian Sea. He estimates that in ninety days the Russians could mass 100,000 troops in front of Herat, Russia," he says, "could surpass any effort of ours on the Quetta side of India." He declares that had roads, free tribes, fearful mountains and horrible deserts exist in Afghanistan, but they are all off the direct route which the Russians are taking to the Indian frontier.

These positive and startling statements from an authority which is regarded as second to none, will throw interesting light upon the attitudes of the two governments.—Philadelphia Press.

THE VOICE FUNCTION.

In What Part of the Human Anatomy It is Located.

Aphasia is a disturbance of the power of speech. It appears in two distinct forms, viz., amnesia and ataxic aphasia. The person suffering from amnesia aphasia forgets substantives and names, other parts of speech being properly used; or he forgets a language which he once knew, or he misapplies terms "using pamphlet for camphor, horse for man," etc. In ataxic aphasia the power of articulation is completely lost. The person understands fully the words to be used, and makes vigorous effort to use it, but is unable to do so. Some times articulation is half destroyed, so that the first part of the word can be spoken, but not the other. Sometimes automatic phrases can be uttered, such as yes and no, while it is perfectly clear that these exclamations do not satisfy the person. Another form of this general trouble is agaphia, or the inability to express ideas in writing; this is frequently complete, and all attempts at writing end in a scrawl. It is noticeable that aphasia is sometimes, though seldom, accompanied by insanity. As early as 1861 Broca, in Paris, expressed the opinion that aphasia was connected with disease in the third frontal convolution. While a large number of cases have been cited for and against this conclusion, many pathologists are disposed to regard it as substantially correct. It would seem just, then, to connect these cerebral functions which are concerned in speech with the peculiarly developed region of the human brain that lies on the exterior and lower limit of the Sylvian fissure.—Prof. W. A. Reynolds, in Popular Science Monthly.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

At the recent conference of the Jewish ministers in New York City, it was reported that the Jewish synagogues are increasing every year.

Rhode Island occupies only one thousand square miles of territory, but it has about nine hundred schools, with about eighty per cent. of the children of school age in them.

Fifty-six new Baptist Sunday-schools were organized in North Carolina during the year 1884, many of them in communities where no other religious services whatsoever are held.—N. Y. Examiner.

A clergyman in Boston—a man well versed in the Bible, devout, earnest, a good worker and a fair preacher—is a settled pastor over a church which pays him only \$12 a week, and that is his whole salary.—Boston Traveller.

Mortimer F. Reynolds, of Rochester, N. Y., has given \$25,000 to the University of Rochester for a chemical laboratory, as a memorial of his brother, William A. Reynolds, who was a member of the Board of Trustees.

The University of Virginia recently deeded an observatory and telescope presented by Alexander J. McCormick, of Chicago, at a cost of \$75,000. The observatory has an endowment of \$50,000, one half of which was given by W. H. Vanderbilt.—Chicago Times.

A few weeks ago Solomon High Mass was celebrated in Copenhagen for the first time since the Reformation. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priesthood of Rev. John Eueh, Apostolic Prefect in Copenhagen. Complete religious toleration now exists in Denmark.

Dr. Moorehouse, Bishop of Melbourne, has refused to order prayers for rain in his diocese. His lordship gives as his reason that, before complaining, people should do something themselves towards securing the superfluity in the wet season against the drought.

The Japanese Commissioner at the World's Exposition in New Orleans reports that there are now in his country seventy-eight normal schools, 29,254 grammar, intermediate and high schools, with an attendance of 3,017,988 pupils. Chinese, Japanese and English are taught. In order to increase the dignity of teachers in the eyes of the people, the Government has conferred upon them titles and official positions.

There is a religious life in most English families. It is a matter taken for granted. Family worship is observed in the vast majority of the families. Among the upper classes domestic religious observance is looked upon as a part of the well ordering of the household. It is not a subject of which children fight shy in any way. The children are asked to say grace at the table—boys and girls alike—except when guests are present. Children are taken to church at a very early age, and grow up accustomed to church attendance. The institutions and ordinances of religion are held in profound respect. The clergy are honored and held a distinct place in the regard and even affections of the family.—Robert Laird Collier.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The lady fellow who emigrates to escape hard times carries his hard times with him.—Christian Advocate.

A Connecticut cow swallowed 200 hair-pins the other day without injury. What became of the young lady is not stated.—Philadelphia Call.

A young man sent twelve stamps to an advertiser to learn "how to make money fast," and was advised in reply to give a five-dollar bill to the bottom of his trunk.—Troy Times.

You may have seen a young man on one side of a gate and a maiden on the other side. Why they talk so long is because a great deal can be said on both sides.

A Boston tailor stamps his bill-headers with a picture of the forget-me-not. He should substitute the golden rod, the significance of which is "Down with the dust."—N. Y. Journal.

A woman who has taken in sewing for a couple of years to support a lazy and drunken husband says it is surprising that the Board of Health has not had her indicted for "maintaining a nuisance."—Norristown Herald.

"Diamonds found in a dream" is the headline in a contemporary. If this story can be authenticated its author can realize a handsome sum by disclosing what he ate before he went to bed.—N. Y. Graphic.

It is stated that out of one hundred men who paraded in a brass band at least forty are dummies, and only pretend to play. It will be seen that bands are more considerable than is generally supposed.—Philadelphia Call.

A new York circus is advertising for the second year a sacred white elephant. An animal that can keep the company of circus men for a year and remain sacred must certainly be a curiosity worth stealing under the tent to see.—Yonkers Statesman.

Here, Jenks, that watch you traded me two weeks ago and warranted to be a good horse-timer won't keep any time at all. It won't go more'n half the time." "Well, I told you it was a first-class stop-watch."—Chicago Herald.

An Illinois doctor thinks he has found a sure cure for rheumatism in geranium leaves. Perhaps he argues on the principle that like cures like; for spooning over geraniums in the garden after dark during the summer is a favorite way of catching the disease with many susceptible young persons.—Lowell Citizen.

I never wastes my time in washin dat I was like de man what am greater en er way up yander. I doan kere how high de buzzard fly—way up 'mong de clouds—he's got ter come down arter er while an' be jis er low as a bird what couldn't fly ha't so high.—Arkansas Traveller.

"I see," said a passenger from down East, "that the Central American Insurance have burned Colton. That is the end of the trouble." "How do you know it is?" "Why, they wouldn't wipe out the Colton, would they, if there was more to follow?" Here the train ran off the track and prevented further discussion.—Chicago Herald.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The late Thaddeus Stevens never passed a pin without picking it up.

At a recent election for town officers in Southtown, L. I., there were five Smiths on the Republican ticket.

The richest man in Portland, Ore., began life by buying a calfskin coat, tanning it, and selling it for ten dollars.

The son of the slain Barrios, who has been a student in West Point, goes to his Guatemala home to avenge the death of his father.—N. Y. Herald.

Miss Fanny Mills, who lives on a farm near St. Thomas, Pa., has feet eighteen inches long. She is only twenty-two years old.—Pittsburgh Post.

Calvin Bright, who died in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, the other day, was a lunatic, and had been confined by his family in a small cabin since 1858.

President James Buchanan's house at Lancaster, Pa., has been kept in almost exactly the same condition in which it was left by him at the time of his death.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Maggie Mitchell has produced in Boston, at the Park Theater, a new play written for her by Mr. Fred Williams, entitled "Maggie, the Midwife." It was well received.—Boston Herald.

Miss Addie Karpis is the Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County, Pa., and she recently escorted seven male prisoners from the county jail to the penitentiary at Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Times.

It is not generally known that C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, can enter a car at Newport News, Va., on the Atlantic coast, and ride all the way to San Francisco, on the Pacific, on his own rails.

Among the bridal gifts at a wedding in Middleton, N. Y., recently, was a tidy made of silk and antique lace, the former being part of a dress worn at a party given in honor of Washington, at New London, Conn.

Jay Gould has twenty-seven telegraph instruments in his office. Sitting at his desk he can be put in communication with any place that is reached by a wire of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Therefore the managers of his properties are always accessible, no matter where they may be.—N. Y. Mail.

The late Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister at Peking, was once in his early days arrested and condemned to death by the Chinese. He showed no fear, but merely said: "Very well; but when you're off my head the Queen will send many soldiers as there are here to see that you never get away." He was put in a cage, and he was the place of execution, and he was allowed to escape.

Ex-United States Senator Nesmit of Oregon, after about six months' confinement in an insane asylum as a hopeless patient, is now reported to be regaining health, with good prospect of entire recovery. He used to live on a huge and productive wheat farm on the Willamette, and on several occasions when his neighbors were in distress through loss of their crops he invited them to come and fill their wagons at his overflowing granaries without money and without price.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

There is a lady in Indiana who confesses that she was born in 1773. The true date of her birth is doubtless to be found somewhere in 1695.—Detroit Free Press.

Hotel Waiter: "Here's your beef-steak with egg, sir." Traveler: "I see the egg, but where's the steak?" Waiter: "It's under the egg, sir!"—Madrid Comico.

A beginner in Latin was asked to translate a sentence which, properly rendered, would have read, "Honey is a cologne of age." But he preferred the freer translation, "This honey smells like time."—Harper's Bazar.

"Yes, sir," said the entomologist, "I can name flies as fast as I can shells, but I can't name and alight on my hand." "Pshaw!" said the bald-headed man, "that's nothing. They come and alight on my head without my whistling." The entomologist sat down.—Somerville Journal.

Little girl on a visit to St. Louis: "Oh mamma, I think this must be heaven." "Do you, pet? Why?" "Don't you see, mamma, all the fishes and gentlemen have wings, but they are on the sides of their heads instead of their backs." "Hush, darling, those are not wings."—Boston Post.

"What is your business?" the Judge asked a drunken tramp who was brought up on Saturday. "Well, I've been in an office," was the answer. "Why don't you try and get into an office again instead of tramping around the country?" "What creek did John Ford? Why was John Ford? At what time was John Ford? Why did James Howell? Why did Richard Leavelle? A coal dealer should be Lord George Lyttelton. Why did Thomas Thelwell? Where was William Vincent? What did Joseph Trapp? When was Hagood Palmer? When did John C. Lynch? How much did John Woodworth? Over what was the Sir Edgerton Bredon?"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that unless persons look both ways in crossing a railroad track they can not obtain damages for injuries they may receive. This grew cross-eyed people a decided advantage over those who can see straight, and in some measure mitigates the affliction of being cross-eyed. Life is full of compensations.—Boston Courier.

Why did William Beller? What can Miss Eliza Cook? Whom did John Crown? What creek did John Ford? Why was John Ford? At what time was John Ford? Why did James Howell? Why did Richard Leavelle? A coal dealer should be Lord George Lyttelton. Why did Thomas Thelwell? Where was William Vincent? What did Joseph Trapp? When was Hagood Palmer? When did John C. Lynch? How much did John Woodworth? Over what was the Sir Edgerton Bredon?

"I see," said a passenger from down East, "that the Central American Insurance have burned Colton. That is the end of the trouble." "How do you know it is?" "Why, they wouldn't wipe out the Colton, would they, if there was more to follow?" Here the train ran off the track and prevented further discussion.—Chicago Herald.